FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848. [NO. 1638.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. A splendid assortment Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, always on hand.

Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 10, 1848. 35tf

MISS MITCHELL

HAS received her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, and is prepared to execute orders in a fine and most fashionable style. Her customers, and others who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can be suited.

No pains will be spared in the execution of orders from the country, to have them done in the best manner, and at extremely low prices.

Miss M's place of business is the Store adjoining Mr. George McNeill's, foot of Haymount.

October 10, 1848. 35tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, super pant and pant Cashmeres, Velvet, Satin and Vesting Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Jeans Tweeds, Kerseys, Cassinets, Cotton and woolen Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Padding and Whitney Cloths, Duck, Negro Cottons and Linen, Men and Lads Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery and other goods too numerous to mention. Also, a full and well selected assortment of Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.
ATTENTION!
CORY & NEWSON,

HAVING taken Rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel for a short time, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to take Likenesses in a superior style to any heretofore taken. The superiority of their Instruments, and some new discoveries which they have recently made in the art, together with an experience of seven years in the business, warrant them in saying they can give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage; and in no case will any charge be made unless perfect satisfaction is given.

☞ Persons thoroughly instructed in the art at a moderate price.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 37-tf

MR. SUSSDORFF respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will make his customary visit to that place in the course of a few weeks, for the purpose of Tuning such Pianos as may be in need of his services.

Salem, Oct. 6, 1848. 37

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SYRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not slow, nor far between" and it is really acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the faculty as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable combining produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and infact possess so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a medicine to be depended on at all times in most protracted cases, for administration of these properties, and in no matter of choice is the public invited to its use more earnestly. And the genuine concomitants thereby effected upon the system, is a fit gratifying monument of the discovery and importance of the discoverer's every pursuit in the creation of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purest essential properties of every ingredient of this Syrup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore to vitality and full speed the

The Syrup is put up in bottles that contain a sufficient quantity for twelve doses, and will be found extremely economical, when compared with those bearing the Proprietor's name on the front of the corner. From the results that have been effected, can be conveyed entire reliance about the presence of those who use the medicine.

The Cure who are afflicted to possessions of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with them adversary quickly." The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY"

☞ For Sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and other Agents throughout the State.

October 10, 1848. 35tf

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now resides, consisting of about 930 ACRES OF LAND, lying on which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other out houses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above Wm. H. Bolton & Co.

Any information respecting the property can be readily obtained of me at Wades Creek P.O. Bladen, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD S. McLEAN.

Oct. 10, 1848. 35-3w

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have recently laid in the best assortment of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We respectfully request a call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed made to me by Jos. G. Smith, on 21st Sept. 1848, I shall, on Wednesday, 1st November, sell at Auction the HOUSE AND LOT on the East side of Hillsborough street, at present occupied by Mr. Smith. Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

JAS. G. COOK, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848. 36tf

New and Cheap Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening my Fall and Winter Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Boots and Shoes, Patriot Medicines, &c. &c.,

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at most exceedingly low prices, for Cash or on time for good and approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

October 9, 1848. 36-6w

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinetts,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 Bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

OCTOBER, 1848.
New Fall & Winter Goods.
Wm. C. James & Co.

ARE now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

All of which will be offered at unprecedented low prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, both by wholesale and retail. A call from their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

N. B. As we are desirous of getting out of the Hardware and Cutlery business, we will offer what Goods we have on hand in that line at exceedingly small advances on New York cost.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1848. 36tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.

Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3m

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Busbee, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

A TEACHER

OF Classical education is wanted to take charge of a School on Rock Creek, five miles above Darlington, for the ensuing year. To one of good moral character and habits of diligence, who is capable of imparting a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and preparing Boys for the Sophomore class in the S. C. College, $400 will be paid, and board furnished.

The School will be discontinued.

Any applications addressed to the Subscriber, until the 15th November, will receive prompt attention.

T. P. REID.

Darlington C. H., S. C., Oct. 9, 1848. 36-3w

WATER SAW MILL.

I WISH to employ a man to work in my Saw Mill, who is smart, industrious and temperate, and wants no driving, but will drive every thing on a proper manner. I do not much care about his having a knowledge of the Mill business, as such a man will soon learn.

My Mill is situated 7 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on Hewletts Creek. Any man wishing to get the situation can find me at the Mill, or can address me a letter at Wilmington, saying what kind of work he can do, or for 12 months, &c. &c.

W. D. SMITH.

Hewletts Creek Mill, 5 miles below Wilmington, East side Cape Fear River.

Oct. 5, 1848. 36-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

THE following gentlemen, composing the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for said county, were elected by the Superior Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of said county, viz: Edward L. Winslow, John L. Bolton, Andrew H. Howard, Col. Alexander Macfadyen, John McLauchlin, John Evans, John Green, Hector McNeill and Charles B. Manning.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, October 3, 1848, present, Edward L. Winslow, John McLauchlin, Hector McNeill, and Charles B. Manning, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the School Committees in the several School Districts, who have failed to make their returns to the number of Schools in their respective Districts, the required by law, to the Clerk of the County Court, on or before the first Monday in November next, that no money be paid over to them by the Board, unless they make application for the same in person.

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet on Tuesday of the Superior Courts, at 11 o'clock; and that the Chairman give two weeks publication to be made in both the newspapers published in the town of Fayetteville, of the names of the Districts for the year 1848.

By the Minutes.

JESSE T. WARDEN,
Clerk pro tempore.

Oct. 6, 1848. 36-4tc

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash or approved paper.*

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our men through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, TWO VALUABLE BRICK STORES on Bay Street, now occupied by Messrs. Wm. C. James & Co., and Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms of sale, 3, 6, and 9 months credit.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executor of T. L. Hybart.

September 30, 1848. 35-3t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, ex. Mallett, Human & Beach, Human & Beach, and The Phœnix Company.

IT appearing to the Court, upon Plaintiff's Affidavit, that Edw'd J. Mallett, G. P. Human, Henry E. Beach, and Lewis O. Wilson, Defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1848, and plead, answer, or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed by them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1848.

35] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c. Oct. 2, 1848.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Trustees of Antioch Academy, in Robeson county.

Oct 3, 1848. 36-3w

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FABLES FOR THE FRIENDS.

We have not been able to read without a smile the following ingenious attempt of the New York *Evening Post*, under date of the 3d instant, to lure the quietest and most conservative of all our religious sects —that of the Friends—into the support of that most trustworthy politician (the *Post's* candidate) who was formerly "the Northern man with Southern principles," and is now of course (having renounced those principles) the Northern man without any at all; the "Peace candidate," who, though deeply committed against the war, and for that cause most injuriously and unfairly thrust aside by his party, was yet so spiritless and so destitute of personal dignity, as well as of regard for public duty, as to pocket both his affronts and his principles, and cleave to the very war-party that had ostracized him; the magnanimous "Democratic" leader of Anti-Annexation, to whose paltry desertion from that good cause we owe the success of Polkism, the prevalence of land-rapine, and all those atrocities which, now that it is too late, he pretends vehemently to oppose. The *Post*, which itself played just the same pitiful part as to Annexation and War, now wheedles the Society of Friends in the following strain:

"*Free Soil and the Friends.*—The candidates of the Buffalo Convention will receive in this State, in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in other States where the Society of Friends exists, an important aid from the support and votes given by the members of that peaceful denomination of Christians. This can be looked upon as an extraordinary vote, inasmuch as the Friends generally decline having any direct participation with political movements. The following extract from a letter addressed to an advocate of the cause in this city, is from one of the most influential Friends of Queens county—one who has never participated in the movements of either party, but whose predilections have leaned somewhat inclined towards the whigs:

"Queens County, Sept. 29, 1848.

"The Society of Friends has always been engaged in promoting the cause of emancipation—The platform presented by the Buffalo Convention entirely meets my views, and I think there will be a more general attendance of Friends at the polls this fall than has ever been the case heretofore, and that unitedly for Van Buren, and at the sacrifice of some old prejudices; but we believe he is right now.

"I should have liked much to attend the meeting at Hempstead, but business of a pressing nature to me prevented. I have and shall continue to improve every suitable opportunity to encourage an interest and action in this cause.

"I think the Christian and the philanthropist cannot with propriety let this opportunity pass without using his influence, both morally and politically, on the side of freedom, or rather, to prevent that greater evil, slavery, from extending its blighting influence any further."

Æsop, or somebody else as authentic, says that while the Beasts had not yet sunk from a Republic into a Monarchy, their chief magistrate was elective, every four years. Upon one of these occasions, certain hen-roost politicians—a Crow renowned for having lived forty years at the public expense, and a Weazle dissing fish-oil for the simplicity of his character and the rigidity of his principles—were two of the main candidates. Both were looked on as eminent for their statesmanship; at least they were so looked on by all those animals whose chief public principle was the spoils. Their merits, however, though alike, were not the same; master Weazel excelled in the management of domestic plunder; master Crow, albeit voracious enough at home, could take wing and snap up the young or rob the nests of weak creatures abroad. Thus they were both great Republicans—so great, that it was hard to settle which was the greater.—Originally, Sir Weazel had been considered, throughout the general barn-yard, as no little the supplest and subtlest; but when, by the assistance of a famous operator, Gen. Crow had got himself "cut for the simplest," he too grew to be supposed sagacious. Wherefore, the contest of reputation, both so bright, was prodigious, when they came to the canvass. In the course of this, they arrived at a certain dovecote, tenanted by a large brood of gentle birds, very sober in their plumage and loving in their ways, but not generally viewed as very warm admirers of either the weazel-principles or the crow-policy. Still, they had votes and were worth coaxing—especially as it was hoped they would prove simple birds, easily caught with chaff, or ensnared by the strong spell of sprinkling salt upon their tails. So, with all the art of speeches or the better eloquence of silence, our two friends of poultry plied the olive-branch-fetchers, the one by the bill, the other by the tail. Cousin Crow—a prophetic, but ill-omened creature—croaked forth to them, in his blandest tones, a discourse in praise of the beauties of Universal Conquest and of Manifest Destiny: brother Weazel dilated on the delights of Peace and Principles. The oration of the former is not yet published, but may be imagined from certain speeches of his about "fifty-four-forty," swallowing Mexico, and licking-up Yucatan: of the rival's, we have an outline as above, in the *Evening Post;* and very captivating, it must be confessed. Attracted, however, by the unusual chattering, suddenly appeared, in a brown overcoat, on a white horse, a sober old Farmer, for some time employed to keep the vermin out of those parts. He was armed with a double-barrelled gun; at sight of which, pacific master Weazel sought his hole with a squeak of consternation, and warrior Crow, always averse to the smell of gunpowder, broke his sword, and with a loud "caw! caw!" suddenly grew scarce.

Fables should have Morals; and so shall ours, when crows and weazles have them.

SKETCH FOR HUSBANDS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Lundy had been up half an hour busy about various matters, when Mr. Lundy crept out of bed and commenced dressing himself.

"I wish you would get me some hot water, Aggy," he said to his wife. "I must shave myself this morning."

Mrs. Lundy was busily engaged in dressing a little resisting urchin.

"Yes, dear," she replied, "in a moment," and kept on with her work, intending to finish dressing the child before she went down stairs for the hot water.

Mr. Lundy waited about a minute, and then said a little impatiently.

"I wish you would get it for me now, Agnes; I can't finish dressing myself until I shave."

Mrs. Lundy ceased her work, put down the child and got the hot water. Mr. Lundy began his shaving. When half through he directs his wife to tell Bill to clean the old boots, as his new ones hurt him; completing his toilet, he goes down to the reading room, and reads his paper. Eight o'clock, the breakfast hour, arrives, and Mr. Lundy is a punctual man; but Mrs. Lundy has five children and herself to get ready. The baby cries; Will breaks his shoe string; Mary wants a pin; and in quieting the first and helping the others, the minutes fly! All this done, Mrs. Lundy proceeds to arrange herself, when up comes Mr. Lundy with

"Good Heavens, Agnes! aint you dressed yet?" exclaims her husband, coming to the chamber door, with his watch in his hand. "It is ten minutes past eight now. I've been ready and waiting for more than half an hour."

"I'll be along in a minute. I've only got my hair to put up, and a dress to slip on," replied Mrs. Lundy.

Silenced, but not convinced, the husband goes grumbling down stairs, and recommences walking the floor, but with a heavier and more rapid tread.

"Go up and see if your mother isn't almost ready. I'm in a great hurry this morning," Mr. Lundy says to one of the children, after the lapse of two minutes, which seemed to the impatient man at least five.

"I'm coming," he hears on the stairs, from his wife.

"I'm glad of it," he rather gruffly responds, "I knew your minute wouldn't be much less than half an hour. I wish you would try to be more punctual; this ever being behind time annoys me terribly."

There are some meek words said about the time it takes to dress and see after so many children; but they make no impression whatever upon the mind of Mr. Lundy. They are uttered as a kind of excuse and he regards them as of no more account.

The sausages are done to death—the coffee is mere dish water—Mrs. Lundy is bidden to look after Sarah the cook—she pleads hard work—and then Bill brings in the new boots. Mr. Lundy scolds away. But at last the children set off to school, and the good man proposes to start out.—Just at this moment he looks at his wife and says: "Are you not well, Agnes?"

"No," she replies, "I've been suffering with a dreadful toothache all the morning, and I feel as if every nerve in my head were alive."

"Why don't you have that tooth out?—I would not suffer as you do, if I had to have every tooth in my head extracted."

Mrs. Lundy turns away with feelings of discouragement. She is heavily burdened and has no true sympathy.

Mr. Lundy walks towards his store; health in every vein and vigor in every muscle; and his wife goes wearily up to her chamber, half mad with pain, and every nerve excited and quivering.

Mr. Lundy chats with customers, sells goods, pays bills and does a good morning's business, and is ready with a good appetite for his dinner. Mrs. Lundy has to go to market and returns home worn and exhausted. Then at twelve, run in Maggy, Willie and Mary, hungry as they can be. The poor woman does all she can. Then, at half past one in stalks Mr. Lundy—Sarah, the cook, was behindhand. She let the fire go down—and dinner was not ready at the regular time—she was in her chamber suffering pain.

"Is it possible? Too bad! Too bad!" she heard him say, as he passed on his way up stairs at the dining room door, and saw that not even the table was set. "I wonder what good it is for a man to have a house of his own, if a man can't have things as he pleases."

"I declare, Agnes, I'm out of all patience," he said, entering her chamber a few minutes afterwards. "I told you when I went away this morning, that I wished dinner at this hour, and there isn't even a sign of its being ready. It really looks as if it were done on purpose."

"If I had the cooking to do, you should never wait a minute. But I can't always make servants do as I please," replied Mrs. Lundy.

"That's all nonsense. I don't believe a word of it. I wonder how I'd get along in my business if I were to let the clerks do as they please. I have a certain order in my business, and every subordinate has his duties, and knows that they must be done. Reduce all your household matters to a like order, and keep every one strictly to her duty, and you'll have things right—but not without."

"If you had ignorant, careless, self-willed girls to deal with, instead of intelligent clerks, you might find it as difficult as I do to have all things in order."

"Send them away if they don't do as you wish. I'd never keep a girl in the house an hour if she didn't do everything as I directed."

"You don't know anything about it, Mr. Lundy. It is easy to say send off your cook, if she is ten or twenty minutes late with a meal, or serves it up badly, or does any other thing that is disorderly or objectionable. But it is worse to have no cook than a bad one; and as to good ones, they are hard to be found."

Mr. Lundy meet this with one of his sweeping specimens of argumentation, and completely silenced his wife.

"But," he said, impatiently, "I can't wait your cook's movements. My business has to be attended to."

And away he dounced from the house. In ten minutes the bell rang.

"Tell Sarah that Mr. Lundy couldn't wait, and that I don't want any dinner," said Mrs. Lundy to the waiter.

This is one day's history in Mrs. Lundy's life. Need we be startled when told that her husband was killing her by inches? Adds the author:

But no one suspected this, not even Mr. Lundy himself. The idea that he was murdering his wife by a slow and cruel death, would have shocked him; and he would have felt the intimation of such a thing as an unpardonable outrage. And yet such was really the fact. He was really murdering her.

Year after year her duties and her toils increased. The history of a day that we have given was an epitomized history of her life. Mr. Lundy, wrapped up in his schemes of gain, and rigid in his notions of order, punctuality and formal proprieties, had no real sympathy for his wife, and was ever complaining of the little irregularities incident to his household, and ever adding to instead of relieving the oppressive, weary, and ever recurring duties that were bearing her down. It was a common thing for himself, robust and in high health, to sit in his easy chair with dressing gown and slippers, and ask his tired wife, who could scarcely move without feeling pain, to hand him this, that or the other thing; to ring the bell for the servant, or even to go to their chamber and bring him something from a drawer to which he was not willing that a domestic should go.

Meeker, more patient, more loving in her character grew Mrs. Lundy. By suffering she was purified. It made the heart ache to see her moving by the side of her erect, florid, elastic-treading husband, more like a pale, shadowy form than a real substance; and to feel assured that in a very little while, the places that knew her, and the children and friends who loved her, would know her and love her no more.

At last she died, and six little ones were left without the affectionate care of a mother. If her husband, who wept so bitterly o'er her too early grave, did not murder her, we know not the meaning of the word murder. When it is too late, he could remember her long suffering, her patience, her wrongs received at his hands; but while she lived, he was too selfish to appreciate or properly care for her.

Husbands! If you love your wives, think of these things. Don't say that the story suits Mr. So-and-so admirably. Look narrowly into your own sayings and doings at home, and see if it doesn't suit you in more than one particular.

Half and Half.—We heard a good one a few days since of an old German woman, who keeps an inn somewhere in the Wing county of Somerset. Be it remembered, that though the widow was cute enough in her particular line, she was considerably out of sorts on political matters. "Have you any Cass men in this neighborhood?" inquired a traveller as he stoped his last cup of coffee. "Nae," replied the widow, "nae Cash men." "All Taylor men, I suppose then," said the stranger. "Nae, nae Daylor men, too," said the old lady. "What! all for Van Buren here," cried the gentleman, in astonishment, as he rose from the table. "Nae, nobody goesh for Van Puren too," said the widow. "Well, then, who the mischief ARE they going for," inquired the traveller, who by this time began to think the old lady was quizzing him. "Vy, about one half of 'em goesh for an old veller dey calls 'Rough and Ready,' and do oder half goesh for another old veller dey calls 'Old Zhack,' replied the widow, as she proceeded to clear off the table.

Washington Com.

Persons who are in the reprehensible habit of carrying deadly weapons are not unfrequently the victims of it. A case of this kind occurred at Pittsburg a few days since, which is thus noted in the Journal: "A young man named James Dawson, a member of the Du Quesne fire company, came to his death on Saturday night under extraordinary circumstances. He had been on parade during the day, and in the evening, near the Theatre, was cutting some capers on the pavements, and while attempting to lift an empty barrel from the ground, it is supposed, to cast into the street, he was heard to utter a painful exclamation, and was observed, almost instantly, to sink to the earth. On examination it was found that he had in the sleeve of his fireman's shirt a common Bowie knife, open and protruding several inches from the shirt, below the elbow.—He had put it in his sleeve as the only convenient place about his uniform, which he still wore; and in his efforts it had worked up on the inside of his arm until the blade projected through the garment at the elbow. Thus, on lifting the empty barrel with a violent jerk, the weapon entered his body somewhere near the groin, severing an artery in its course, and producing almost immediate death."

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT PEDLARS.

"One day," said the Bay State pedlar, "as I was driving along, a fellow with a load of tin came out of a by-road, and followed right along in my tracks. 'Mister,' said I, 'which way are you going?'"

"Going ahead! Don't you see?" said he.

"Yes," says I; "I reckon we had better take different roads, else only one of us will sell any tin. What say you?"

"Yes, we will. You may go ahead and sell all you can, and then I'll sell as much again as you."

"Why, will you sell so much cheaper?"

"No; I'll get more for every article.

"Well, I don't see how you can do it.'

"Try it, and I'll show you. I'll stop here while you drive to that house yonder, and sell all you can. Start on your team a little, and then come back for your whip or something you have dropped, and you can see how I sell."

"Well," said I; so I drove up to the house and went in, and spoke to the old gentleman, who was reading the newspaper. "How do do!" says I, but he didn't mind anything about me.

"Want to buy any tin pans, pails, or cups, or any thing?"

"No."

"I'll sell cheap, and take almost any thing in pay."

"Don't want to."

"Well, I really wish I could sell you something. You really think you can't buy?"

"No; don't want nothing."

So I went out and started on my horse. "Whoa," says I; now I'll see what that Connecticut fellow can do." So I waits back to the house. "I did'nt leave my whip here, did I?"

"Haint seen it," said the old man, keeping on reading advertisements. Then the Connecticut fellow came in.

"How far is it to a tavern?"

"Half a mile," said the old man.

"I'm as dry as a codfish. I'll take some of your water," walking up to a table, and taking up a pewter mug. "Oh," said he, "it is cider;" making believe that he was going to set it down.

"Drink it," said the old man; and he did.

"That's royal good cider; you make that for your own use; can't buy such as that; if I had a barrel of that in Boston, I'd get five dollars for it. How did you make it?"

"Made it of apples."

"Did you? Well, they must have been extraordinary good ones—every one of them fit to make mince pies of. Got a large orchard, haint you, Squire?"

"No."

"First-rate, what there is on it, then. Got a snug house here, too; havn't seen many houses I like as well as this, and I've seen a good many in my day. Real snug house," looking round as if hunting a stray fly. "How many rooms up stairs?"

"Four, and all finished off," said the old woman, who was ironing. On that he turned right around and made all his talk to her.

"Four, and all finished off, and furnished! You are throwing like all natur! Got smart girls enough to fill them all up?"

"No, only one."

"Well, one good one is enough; better than three or four ordinary ones. How old is she?"

"Eighteen."

"Eighteen? She will be married before long, I reckon. Not many girls like yours live to be old maids."

"I don't think she'll be an old maid."

"She looks like you, don't she now? I've heard of her; she's as handsome as a picture. What a handsome setting out you'll give her!"

"Yes, I've got five pair of linen sheets and four coverlids that I made for her this summer. I mean, if she does get married, that she shall have as good a setting out as any body."

"So I would, and you are able to do it. Now I think of it, I've got a few first-rate things that I mean to carry home to somebody; you can guess who, (winking.) I've been offered more than they are worth, but I won'd not sell them; but I've a mind to let you have them for that girl of yours. I don't know though as I can let 'em go. Betsy will expect them. But come, you may look at them."

So the old woman put on her specs, and went out with him to his wagon. He dug to the bottom, and hauled out some pans and pails just like those on top. "Here they are; I keep them stowed away out of sight; the genuine Lafayette tin come from France. The more you use them the brighter they grow; they never need scouring."

"What's the price of these common ones?" said she, pointing to some just like those he had in his hand.

"Five shillings, and these are ten; the Lafayette tin cost nine and sixpence; but for that pretty girl's sake, that looks so much like you, they say, I'll let you have a few for seven shillings."

So he went on talking till he sold her more than five dollars' worth of ware not nigh as good as mine, and at a good deal higher prices.

When he started on, says he, "How much did you sell?

"None."

"Ah, you didn't come from Connecticut."

"No, I didn't," says I; and then in a low voice, "and I don't want to, if they all lie as you do."

Extraordinary Speed.—Recently in England, on the Great Western Railroad, seventy-seven miles were passed over by an express train in seventy-eight minutes twenty-nine seconds, including stoppage of five minutes thirty-five seconds. Fifty-three miles of the journey were performed in forty-nine minutes thirteen seconds. The speed in some cases was kept up at seventy, seventy-two, and seventy-seven miles an hour. This rate of speed was attained, it will be observed, on a broad guage track seven feet wide, and with engines having driving wheels eight feet in diameter.

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*For the surgery of this case, all afflicted simpletons may see the practice explained in one of Col. Benton's speeches in the Senate. Some cautery was there used.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY."

General Regulations of the Army of the United States 1847.—By Authority of the War Department.

General Orders. } Adjutant General's Office.
No. 59. } *Washington, Sept. 1, 1848.*

The Mexican War has ended, after a series of most brilliant victories for our country, untarnished by a single disaster of importance, save the abortive attack of the volunteers at Cerro Gordo, under the command of that vain-glorious fool, Pillow. The annals of History furnish but few instances of such continuous triumphs attending the arms of any nation, and Europe and the world have been astonished at this anomaly in warfare. Doubtless, the astonishment of our trans-atlantic friends would have been much increased, had they known the difficulties with which our troops have contended—the stupidity in the plans and the mismanagement in the conduct of the campaigns, under the direction of the War Department, at Washington. But with us at home, the elements of our success are well understood, and every candid and intelligent man will readily admit, that the glorious achievements in Mexico are mainly due to the little Regular Army. It has been the leaven that leavened the whole lump—the nucleus around which our patriotic citizens were formed—the model by which they were moulded into splendid soldiers. We find, accordingly, that the volunteers, who have most distinguished themselves on the field of danger, are the loudest in the praise of the skill, discipline and efficiency of the Regular Army, and the warmest friends of the Military Academy. Their sentiments have found a sympathetic response in the bosoms of the people, and the West Point Institution is now established on too firm a basis, to fear the puny attacks of Congressional demagogues or pot-house politicians. Towns, Cities and even States, have risen up to do honor to such of its *alumni* as have, by their brilliant exploits around the lofty heights of the Sierra Madre, or in the famed valley of Anahuac, shed additional lustre upon our National arms.

It is natural to suppose that the President having involved the country in a foolish and an unnecessary war, would feel deeply grateful to the men by whom it had been brought to a happy termination.—And as he is, by virtue of his office, Commander-in-chief of the Army, it is natural also to suppose, that the sympathy which springs up between the commander and his troops, would conspire, as well as gratitude, to give him the warmest feelings for his efficient and devoted corps. So far from this being the case, however, he has sought upon all occasions to insult and outrage their feelings, and to harass and annoy them in every conceivable manner. Their interests have been neglected, their privileges despised, their rights trampled upon, and cold blooded mockery has been added to the grossest injustice. Was it not enough that our little Army should have been, from the commencement to the close of the war, a "forlorn hope" in the enemy's country—a handful of men in the heart of a populous nation—destitute too, of all the requisites of a campaign, deficient in camp equipage, in the armament and munitions of war, in engineer tools and appliances, &c.; but must it also have an insidious foe at home, and that foe, its legitimate Commander, and the Chief Magistrate of its country? The *Autocrat* of Russia would not dare to heap up the same indignities upon the stupid savages that cluster around his banners, as our *republican* President has heaped up, again and again, upon the intelligent and scientific Officers, who have ever been ready to shed their blood in fighting *his* battles. Every species of enormity that could mortify and humiliate them, has been perpetrated, in violation of law and of decency itself. The rules and regulations of the army, the articles of war, the enactments of congress, the commonest principles of justice and propriety, have been set aside, in order to wound and exasperate them.

The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma convinced the country of the utility of a National Military Academy, and silenced, for a time at least, those foul-mouthed miscreants, who had sought to gain a little political capital by scurrilous abuse of an institution recommended by Washington, and founded by Jefferson. We all remember the enthusiastic burst of admiration, from one end of the Union to the other, when the news of those glorious victories first reached us, and how emulous all were to do honor to those who had sustained the nation's honor in its hour of peril. About this time, Congress authorised the raising of a new Regiment for active frontier service, and more than a hundred enterprising young men from the Army became applicants for commissions in it—many of the applicants shared in the glories and dangers of the 8th and 9th of May. By a *two-thirds* vote, the lower House decided that the President should make his appointments to this Regiment from the *line* of the Army; but this clause was defeated in the Senate, through the influence of Mr. Benton, whose son-in-law, belonging to the *Staff* of the Army, had been promised the Lieutenant Colonelcy. But neither House seem to have contemplated for a single moment, that the President would *go out of the Army*, (both line and staff) to make his selections for the new Regiment. But so regardless was he of the will of the nation, thus expressed through its representatives, so neglectful of the claims of meritorious officers, so indifferent to the interests of the service which required that experienced military men should be chosen, that he gave all the appointments, save two, to civilians entirely ignorant of the new duties to be devolved upon them. And as if *studiously* to insult the graduates of the Military Academy, he gave about one half of the commissions to dismissed Cadets, who had been sent away from West Point for bad behaviour or deficiency in those studies *necessary to the qualifications of the officer*. But not content with thus putting a premium upon misconduct and stupidity, he committed the greater outrage of attempting to attach to this Regiment, as *supernumerary* Lieutenants, those young officers who had distinguished themselves on the Rio Grande, so that they might be drill Sergeants to the *raw* appointments, and instruct them in their duties! One of the new levies, a few months after receiving his commission, was cashiered for gambling and getting drunk with his own men, but was immediately reinstated by the President on the ground of his "youth and inexperience." Why was this stupid, puling baby entrusted with a responsible office, when hundreds of intelligent, grown-up men were applicants for it?*

Having wantonly ill-treated the Army, by the selections for the new Regiment, the President next proceeds to ill-treat this Regiment itself, by crushing all hopes of promotion, and destroying all incentives to meritorious behaviour. Whenever an officer was cashiered, or compelled to resign for disgraceful conduct, instead of the officer next in rank whose deportment had been correct, succeeding to the vacancy in the regular order of promotions, he found that some new citizen had been selected to fill it, or that the disgraced officer had been reinstated by the President. We knew of one of the dismissed officers being reinstated no less than three times.—Upon his dismissal from the service, he would leave Mexico, return home, enjoy the society of his friends several months, and then again join his Regiment, with the same rank that he would have had, though he had never left the field. In the meanwhile, his Regiment has been in battle and dreadfully cut up. Thus, by this vicious system of reinstatement, and of filling vacancies with new citizen appointments, some as gallant officers as ever breathed, who have been through the whole campaign, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, are still low second Lieutenants in this Regiment. To the prejudice of all the *junior* officers, the Major was permitted to remain near a year in service, drawing his pay, and yet without ever having performed an hour's duty. The only prominent characteristic of this *officer*, and consequently his only recommendation to the President for a responsible *Military* position, was skill in horse-jockeying. And this recommendation seems to have been so powerful, that he, on account of it, was permitted to enjoy a sinecure for nearly twelve months, though promotion was thereby withheld from those of lower rank in the Regiment.

With but few exceptions, every unworthy member of the Army, who has been cashiered or compelled to resign during the war, for fraud, embezzlement of the public funds, habitual drunkenness, or disgraceful conduct, has been reinstated in his position, and in some instances, even a second and third time. Thus it has happened that the vile wretches who had been driven out of the service, and the field of honor in Mexico, were allowed to return to the United States, enjoy for months the luxuries of civilization, revel in the sweet thought of being no longer offended with the sight of ungainly cannon and uncouth bayonets, and then find at the end of this time that they held past as high rank as though they had ever been correct in their deportment, and had been with their Regiments in all the scenes of fire and blood through which they had passed. In order thus to reward crime, the President has been compelled to violate a solemn Congressional enactment. A law of Congress expressly declares, that no cashiered officer shall ever again hold a commission in the service of the United States. How grateful must be vicious conduct to the President, since he thus dares to trample under foot the laws of the land, in order to honor and encourage it!

We could almost forgive the President, had he merely reinstated those officers who had disgraced themselves *during the war*; but he has ransacked the archives of the War Department, in order to discover who had disgraced themselves *years ago*, and restore them to the Army. In re-commissioning these *gentlemen*, he has in all cases followed the rule of giving them the same rank that they would have attained to by regular promotion, had they never been ejected from the Army.

Some five years ago, a Lieutenant of the 1st Artillery was cashiered for a series of brutalities too gross to be mentioned. The charges against him are among the records of the Adjutant General's office, and must have been known to the President. The officers of the 1st Artillery, after having most gloriously distinguished themselves on many a bloody field, find at *the close of the war*, this cashiered vagabond Lieutenant forced back upon them, with the rank of Captain; having actually been promoted by the death of those gallant men who had fallen in battle during his banishment from the Regiment!

A Captain of Infantry left the Army some years ago, to avoid one of those troublesome things, a Court Martial. At the close of the Mexican war, he was attached as a Major to the 1st Infantry, having also been promoted by the fate of those who poured out their heart's blood in the service of their country, whilst he was advancing his own private interests.

A Lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons left his Regiment some years since, studied, and we believe practised Medicine though still continuing to draw his pay as an officer of the Army. He persisted in remaining for years absent from his duties, and was at length struck from the roll of the Army. Upon the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, the ex-Lieutenant rejoined the Regiment as a Captain.

Now, we ask, if these precious Presidential favorites were so carried away by an intemperate zeal for the military service, and an enthusiastic desire to peril their all in defence of their much loved native land, as to wish to return to the Army to the prejudice of meritorious officers who had been in battle, why is it that they never applied for re-appointment during the progress of the war? Did they remember

"how many perils do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron,"

and sagely resolve to restrain their martial impetuosity until the cruel, unchristian fighting was all over.

It is but just, however, to state, that one re-appointment was made previous to the conclusion of hostilities. Some five years ago, an officer of the 8th Infantry resigned, to escape a disagreeable service; he was reinstated during the war and would have performed prodigies of valor, had blank cartridges alone been used in battle. But unfortunately for his fame as a warrior, he heard that the Mexicans used balls—vile *copper* balls, at that—and he, alas! took the fatal resolution of remaining at home in the United States. Thus were his glorious military aspirations crushed in the bud.

But the President seems to have thought that he could not sufficiently degrade the old Regular Army by reinstating its cashiered blackguards, and we accordingly find him seeking ruffians, wherever to be found, and thrusting them among those, whose education and association had caused them to be regarded as gentlemen.—Thus a drunken, vicious, worthless Private of the 14th Infantry, (new Regiment) was commissioned in the old 4th Infantry—the Tippecanoe Regiment—the Regiment that has lost more officers and men than any other in the service. Nor is it any excuse for the President that this unmitigated scoundrel may have been recommended by some political brawler.—The recommendation should have come from the officers of his Regiment, who knew him best; and we advisedly assert that they would not have been willing to see him promoted to a Corporalcy. He had been with the 4th Infantry but a short time, when he was cashiered for an offence very near akin to stealing. As merit such as his seldom goes unrewarded, now in these palmy days of Democracy, he has been recommissioned in the 4th Infantry. But as the President seems to have thought that the claims of a thief to an officer's appointment would not be acknowledged by the Senate, he waited until its adjournment to reinstate the cashiered rogue.

We mention in this connection, the case of the notorious Michael O'Sullivan.—This villain was commissioned in the 3d Regiment of Infantry, upon his own representations of the prodigies of valor that he had performed. We have understood from a reliable source, that the Commanding officer of the 3d Infantry having been consulted by the War Department as to the propriety of commissioning O'Sullivan, replied, remonstrating against it in the strongest terms, upon the ground of O'Sullivan's disgraceful viciousness and utter worthlessness. He had been a Private in the 3d, and was well known to its Commanding officer. As soon as the letter of remonstrance was received at Washington, O'Sullivan was appointed a second Lieutenant in the 3d Infantry. A few months afterwards, and this Executive pet was at the head of a band of deserters from our Army. Many other *isolated* cases might be cited, of outrages committed against the Army of equal or greater enormity than those already mentioned.—We have alluded to these, merely as illustrations, and will no longer encumber ourselves to particular instances. But we trust, however, that when the time shall come when an officer's dress shall be looked upon as a badge of infamy, it may be remembered that the tone and character of the Army have been destroyed and its spirit broken, by no less a personage than the President of the United States.

A law of Congress provides that the President shall not appoint to an Artillery or other scientific Corps, any save graduates of the Military Academy. The Artillery was the favorite Arm with Napoleon, and is still so with the French people, and the ablest and most scientific officers have ever been selected for that Corps. The experience gained in the Mexican war, in the absence of all other knowledge upon the subject, ought to have convinced the President of the vast importance of having skilful and well instructed officers in charge of companies of Artillery. Many Mexican regiments have attributed the victories of the Americans to their superiority in the knowledge and management of Artillery. But in open disregard of the lessons of experience, in violation of the laws of Congress, in opposition to the rules and customs of all military nations, and of the dictates of common sense, the President has, with but few exceptions in outlaws, appointed as young members of civilians to the Artillery Corps. We have the highest regard for many of these gentlemen personally, but we do not hesitate to say that not one on them have any practical or theoretic knowledge as an Artillerist. One of them many months after he held a commission as an Artillery officer, thought that mortars fired *horizontally!*

The President does not even have the excuse that the services of these gentlemen were needed; for at all times there have been as many Artillery officers in the field as were wanted. And not one of all those who were appointed to the prejudice of the class that graduated at West Point in June of the present year, has been with the Army in Mexico. But had more Artillery officers been required, why were not appointments given to the gallant, intelligent and experienced Sergeants of Artillery, who had been recommended for commissions again and again, by their officers? Did our *Democratic* President think that such appointments would be *too humbling*, or did he think that they would bring no accessions of political strength to his party? The law having been violated in regard to appointments of citizens to the Artillery Arm, have we not cause to fear for the other scientific Corps of the Army? The rawest and greenest citizen may be converted into an *Engineer*, by the simple *fiat* of the Executive, and be charged with the construction of an immense fortification.—Millions may thus be squandered, and our sea-coast defences none the stronger for it; but the money will not be ill spent, inasmuch as a friend of the Administration will have been secured. A soft headed youth from civil life may be appointed to the Ordinance Corps, and entrusted with the superintendence of casting cannon.—The cannon thus cast may be more terrible to friend than foe, but the votes of the favorite and his friends will be dreadful only to the opposing ranks.

A large number of gentlemen have recently been appointed to all the Corps of the Army, and from the ten Regiments now disbanded, that were raised for the war. No one can deny that some of the new officers have the strongest claims upon the country, both by their own services and those of their relatives, and that some of them are gentlemen of high tone and character; but their appointment has been nevertheless, in direct violation of a law of the President's own making.

The revised Copy of the General Regulations for the Army, published in 1847, and which has received the sign-manual of both the President and Secretary of War, contains the following article, taken from the old Regulations:

"*Article* 32. Whenever the public service requires the appointment of any citizen to the Army, a board of Officers will be instituted, before which the applicant will appear, for the purpose of passing an examination touching his physical abilities, attainments, and general fitness for the service. If the Board report in favor of the appointment, he will be deemed eligible for a commission in the Army."

We remark three things in reference to this Regulation; first, that citizen appointments are only to be made when the public service requires it; second, that every applicant shall be subjected to a rigid examination by a Board of officers instituted for that express purpose; third, that after the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination, he is then merely eligible for a commision.

The Regulation has been violated *in toto*. The public service at no time required the appointment of citizens. The interests of the *party*, and not of the country, required the enlargement of the Rolls of the Army, and the consequent increase of public expenditure. No Board of Officers has been instituted, and no applicant has been submitted to the test of even ocular examination; though some of them could not bear even that scrutiny.

Now, if citizens must be placed in the Army, (and we most distinctly avow that we do not object to the judicious admixture of civilians with the West Point graduates) why are not some precautions taken to prevent vicious appointments? Hundreds of meritorious young men might be found in the country, with martial tastes and feelings and with respectable military acquirements. Why then, has not the President, in accordance with his own regulation, instituted a Board of competent officers to examine the claims of applicants, and to select such men as would do honor to the service. We hazard nothing in saying that not one half of the newly appointed officers *would have dared* to appear before a board of Examiners. And with reference to some of them, we feel sure that had the President seen them but a moment, desirous as he may have been to increase his patronage and conciliate their friends, he would not have committed such an outrage upon the Army as to have commissioned them. Violence has been done to nature itself in their appointment, but nature will be vindicated; military garbs and trappings may adorn the person, but the soul will still be that of a citizen.

We design, at some future time, to take up the subject of the Lieut. Generalcy, and of the wholesale appointment during the war of Generals and Colonels from civil life, over the heads of those who had been twenty, thirty and forty years in the service of the country. For the present, we will only say, that had a like indignity been offered to any other Army on the globe, all of its officers would have resigned at once; and that our officers abated not one jot in the zealous discharge of their duty, and in devotion to their country, is mainly owing to the high tone acquired at the National Military Academy at West Point.

Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th, 1848.

There never was an election in which the Federal Administration more openly interfered, through the means of its money, offices and power, with the freedom of elections. One of the great departments of the Government, the post office, is degraded into an engine of political, or partizan influence. One of its principal officers, William J. Brown, 2d assistant Post Master General, salary $2,800, who is a member of the Central Democratic Committee, has been doing nothing for months, but turning out deputy postmasters of unpresumed ability and honesty, to make way for tools in the business of electioneering, preparing and circulating requisitions upon unfortunate office holders for funds, and aiding to defraud the very Department of the public service of which he is a responsible member, by the circulation, free of postage, of thousands of documents intended to promote the success of the candidates of the party. Considering the position which he holds, I consider the conduct of this man more flagitious than that of any other officer of the Government engaged in the struggle of parties.

Mr. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office, salary $3,000, has been absent a month, on what is believed to be an electioneering expedition to check the alarming defection of regular Democracy in New England toward the heterodoxy of Van Burenism.

Gen. McCalla, 2d auditor, salary $3,000, is another officer who is engaged heart and soul in the canvass, and who appears to encourage his clerks in a like activity and earnestness. It may not be inopportune to mention that this is the office in which soldier's claims are settled, which part of the business is many months in arrear.

Hon. Ely Moore, U. S. Marshal of New York, salary, including perquisites, $5,000, spends six days of every week upon the stump for Cass and Butler, while a newly appointed naval officer, salary the same, is directed to turn out the Barnburners in his office who have not concealed their opinions upon slavery and regular nominations. I need not extend the catalogue of these "modern instances" of political proscription. The examples which I have given fully illustrate the spirit of coercion and corruption which prevails in Washington in regard to the pending election.

A Strong Point.—The following point was made, the other night, with great effect, by Mr. Barbour. The Locofocos, he said, were in the habit of calling James K. Polk the Jeffersonian President. He proposed to examine the justice of the title, and tried it by the following test;

The Virginia Legislature of 1808-9, voted certain resolutions of thanks to Thomas Jefferson, then about to retire to the walks of private life. Among other things, they thanked him for having added largely to the territory of the Union, without having shed one drop of blood—for having paid off $33,000,000 of the National Debt—and for having preserved the country in perilous times, from a war! Mr. Polk had added largely to our territory, at an immense cost of blood—he had run it in debt probably $200,000,000—and, so far from preserving us from war, at a time when all the world was at peace, he had plunged us into a most bloody and expensive one. Now we ask, with Mr. Barbour, in view of these violent contrasts, what right has any man to call James K. Polk a Jeffersonian President?

Richmond Whig.

The Monkey is a rope-dancer.

Dogs, Wolves, Jackalls and many others are hunters.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

We have heard it remarked by some of the most intelligent and unbiassed persons of our country that of all the eminent men who have filled the Presidency, or have been presented to the country as worthy of that high office, General Taylor approaches nearer to the character of General Washington than any other; and profound as is the respect which we cherish for the memory of some of those eminent citizens, and feel for the persons of others, we are free to confess our belief in the truth of the remark. The same simplicity of manners, the same modesty, plainness, temperance, courage, self-dependence, firmness, strong judgment, justness, moral purity, and inflexible honesty, which so eminently distinguished the Father of his Country, are found to mark, in a most striking degree, the character of General Taylor. We have been led to give expression to this opinion by an article which we find in a Southern paper, tracing a parallel between the acts and published sentiments of these two illustrious men, the resemblance between whom, we honestly believe, will become more and more apparent with every new development of the mental, moral, and intellectual characteristics of the living hero. For the gratification of our readers we subjoin the article to which we have alluded:

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The feeling that there is a resemblance between General Washington and General Taylor has been a long time impressed upon the public mind, and it is remarkable that, since the days of Washington, no man but General Taylor has been thought to possess in any thing the same extraordinary character.

The following parallel, though hastily drawn, will shadow forth the reasons why General Taylor is thought to resemble General Washington; for it alludes only to matters familiar to all, but probably not before so intimately contrasted:

General Washington, occupied as he was by military matters, never abandoned the duties nor lost the character of one of the best practical planters of Virginia.

General Taylor, although he has been in active military service for more than forty years, is one of the most practical and successful farmers and planters in Louisiana.

When General Washington was called upon to sign a death-warrant, he was filled with sorrow, and could hardly control his pen.

When the deserters of our army, taken at Buena Vista, were announced to Gen. Taylor, he remarked that 'blood enough had been already shed,' and ordered that the wretches should be driven from our lines.

General Washington was distinguished for his strict temperance.

General Taylor never drinks any thing but water.

Every one under the command of Washington had the fullest reliance in his justice, and confidently applied to him when they thought they had been wronged or oppressed.

Every soldier in General Taylor's army, however humble, and in whatever difficulty, instantly looked to him for redress.

Gen. Washington made it a personal matter to see that his prisoners were well treated and cared for.

Gen. Taylor gave to La Vega a letter of credit, to use, if necessary, while a prisoner of war, and distributed provisions at Buena Vista among the famishing Mexicans, to be of his own expense if not sanctioned by the Government.

Gen. Washington was seldom betrayed into the expression of great emotions.

Gen. Taylor, in a conversation with some gentlemen, recently, remarked that he had made it a study, through life to control his feelings.

Gen. Washington distinguished himself before he was thirty years of age as a successful commander on the frontier.

Gen. Taylor, at the commencement of his military life, fought against the Indians, and defended Fort Harrison when he was but twenty-eight years of age.

Gen. Washington was remarkable for the clearness of his military despatches, and for his epistolary correspondence.

"Gen. Taylor's military exploits are not the causes of his popularity; they are only the occasions for the display of his sound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of justice, and incorruptible honesty. He has as much reputation for what he has written as for what he has done."—*Gen. Persifer F. Smith.*

Gen. Washington was never wounded in battle, although in severely contested engagements, as at Princeton, Monmouth, and Brandywine.—He headed his troops, and was much exposed.

Gen. Taylor was never wounded in battle, although he always freely exposed himself to the enemy's fire, and at Buena Vista charged at the head of his troops in the last and most desperate struggle for victory.

Gen. Washington inspired his soldiers with the idea that his presence was sufficient to make them invincible.

"Gen. Taylor's presence in any part of the field was sufficient not only to change despair into hope, but to give assurance of victory, and dispel all doubt of ultimate triumph."—*Col. Bragg.*

Gen. Washington was an early riser, methodical in his habits, and exacting of himself.

Gen. Taylor is up with the sun, and accomplishes a great deal of labor by his love of order, and never relaxes from his constant duties.

Gen. Washington rose with circumstances, and was ever equal to the task imposed upon him, whether in the field or cabinet.

"I learnt of Gen. Taylor's sound judgment and unshaustible energy in Florida, but I did not then properly estimate the other and high-minded points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande I saw him tried under all circumstances, and he always came out pure gold."

Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Gen. Washington impressed all who beheld him with the sublime sense of his exalted character, and displayed it in the smallest as well as the most important acts of his life.

"Every thing Gen. Taylor says, as every thing he does, is marked by the purity and greatness of his own character."—*Gen. Persifer F. Smith.*

Gen. Washington, while in the field, frequently wrote long and particular letters to the manager of his estate, regarding the kind of crops to be planted, and the disposition to be made of small tracts of land.—*See his Correspondence.*

Gen. Taylor has ever pursued the same course, and just before the battle of Buena Vista found time to write a long letter to his business agent, in which was mentioned the most minute particulars of the manner to carry on his plantation.

Washington's fame, on its first inception, called forth the admiration of the military chieftains of Prussia. Frederick the Great being loud in his approbation.

Stephens, the traveller, tells us that, while at Berlin, Baron Humboldt informed him that the present King of Prussia and his military council had with the greatest interest followed Gen. Taylor through his whole route on the Rio Grande and fully appreciated his difficulties at Buena Vista.

Gen. Washington was remarkable for reading at once the character of those he came in contact with, and of putting a true estimate on their value.

All who have intercourse with General Taylor bear witness to his astonishing knowledge of men and of his true estimate of character.

General Washington would only accept of the Presidency independent and untrammelled.

Gen. Taylor has repeatedly, in writing on the same subject, almost used Gen. Washington's expressions, from a mere similarity of thought and feeling.

"Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station to which your letter presupposes me, (the Presidency,) I have determined to go into it perfectly free from all engagements of every nature whatsoever."

Washington to Lafayette.

"If elected to the Presidential office it must be without any agency of mine own, and to those duties I must go untrammelled by party pledges of every character."

Gen. Taylor to J. A. Birkey, Esq.

"I may, however, with great sincerity, and, I believe, without offending against modesty or propriety, say to you, that I most heartily wish the choice to which you allude might not fall upon me."—*Washington to Gen. Lincoln.*

"And could he be elected (some one more experienced in State affairs) I would not say that I would yield my pretensions, for I have not the vanity to believe that I have any for that distinguished station; but would acquiesce not only with pleasure in such arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had selected a citizen more worthy and better qualified than I am, to discharge the important duties appertaining to that position, and no doubt there are thousands."

Gen. Taylor to J. R. Ingersoll.

The striking parallel between General Washington and Gen. Taylor could be continued, but the subsequent events of Gen. Taylor's life will complete the resemblance, by placing him in the same high civil office, where he will yield a similar influence, not only for the good of his country, but for the *good of mankind*.

N. O. Bulletin.

COL JEFFERSON DAVIS—GENERAL TAYLOR.

Col. J. Davis, Senator from Mississippi, recently made a speech at Jackson, in the course of which he alluded to Gen. Taylor in the following complimentary terms.—We quote from the Southron:

'Col. Davis, although avowing that, as a member of the Democratic party, he should cast his vote for Cass and Butler in November, paid one of the most thrilling'y eloquent compliments to old Rough and Ready, which we ever listened to. He said he had known that great and good old man long and well, and had seen him in the most trying and critical occasions in which it was possible for any man to be placed; but, said he, that man of iron nerve, unbending honesty and devoted patriotism, always proved by the result that he possessed talents equal to every emergency. Col. Davis's description of the battle scene at Buena Vista was so brilliant and life-like, that we fancied we could see Old Zack on the battle-field the night after the engagement, when, in answer to the importunities of his staff to retire to rest, the old hero replied, he 'could not think of abandoning the ground, and leave his dead and wounded between himself and the enemy.'

In alluding to the proceedings of the late Congress, he 'referred to the history of the legislation on the subject of the territories, to show that the South must hereafter look to herself for the protection of her rights; for, said he, 'the day has passed when we can any longer rely upon our northern allies to aid us against the efforts of fanaticism. He said he was one of those who had heretofore believed that 'the northern Democracy were the natural allies of the South,' but the vote on the Oregon bill had dispelled the illusion.'

In connection with this subject, 'Col. D. contended that, without the interference of Congress, the South could never participate in the settlement and colonization of New Mexico and California; and scouted the idea that the inhabitants of these regions should be permitted to decide the question, whether domestic slavery should or should not be tolerated within their borders. He seemed to look upon the proposition as a monstrous absurdity, and in this respect, differed as widely from Cass's views as John C. Calhoun himself.'

We commend the foregoing extracts to the attention of the Democracy of Georgia as entirely worthy of their consideration and reflection. Col. Davis is a most thorough and decided Democrat, one whose opinions are looked to with great interest in Mississippi and the Southwest. He is therefore sound upon the question of Southern interests and rights, and will not, we presume, be subjected to the obnoxious charge of treasonable designs against the South on the question of Slavery.

Augusta (Ga.) Chron. & Sent.

GEN TAYLOR AND HIS WOUNDED.

Col. Jefferson Davis addressed the people of Vicksburg not long since on political matters. The Colonel belongs to the Cass party, but evidently gives no great tribute of enthusiasm to the gentleman in Mississippi, while he cannot speak of Gen. Taylor without being moved into eloquence and excitement. An account of the honorable Senator's speech, given in one of the Vicksburg papers, says:

"He ran over some of the prominent measures of public policy in which he took an interest during the late session of Congress; spoke in terms of severe condemnation concerning the 'defection' of Benton and Houston on the Oregon bill; said nothing about Polk; gave out that the Northern Democrats were no longer worthy of being called 'allies of the South,' and he should never again speak of them as such; and came at last, with evident reluctance, to the Presidential contest. He said that if any person expected him to speak evil of Gen. Taylor they would be disappointed. He knew no evil of the old hero, and spoke of him as one of the purest and noblest men the world had ever seen. The Colonel seemed greatly moved in speaking of Gen. Taylor, and his eulogy on the old man was beyond all question the finest we ever heard. It was received with thunders of involuntary applause. He referred to the kindness and almost paternal regard shown by Gen. Taylor to the Mississippians under his command, and was again interrupted by a storm of cheers.

"He said that the old General stood godfather to the sons of Mississippi when, amid the war and smoke of the fight, they were baptised in blood on the heights of Buena Vista; and was again compelled to pause by a hurricane of applause. He said that during the progress of the battle, after he (Col. Davis) was wounded, Gen. Taylor came and sat down by him—the firm determination on his brow seemed struggling with an expression of deep sorrow for the brave fellows who had fallen and those who were yet to bite the dust—when, on being interrogated as to his purposes, he replied, while the fire of an unconquered will gleamed in his eye, "*My wounded are behind me and I shall never pass them alive!*" About this time the crowd became so excited that they were almost ready to carry the Colonel from the stand."

This touching and most heroic reply has never before come to our knowledge. It is one of those characteristic sayings which so strongly mark Gen. Taylor's firm yet generous nature. No wonder his soldiers had confidence in him. No wonder that victory went with him and perched upon his standard wherever it floated over a contested field.

While the best feelings of the American heart are rising in sympathetic emotion with that greatness of soul which prompted such an answer as Gen. Taylor gave to his wounded friend on the bloody field of Buena Vista, the official paper, worthily representing an Administration which persecuted the too successful hero, and left him to fight that very battle as a forlorn hope destined to sacrifice—the official paper may fitly employ itself in collating the items of Gen. Taylor's pay; in enumerating his rations; in stating his allowances for fuel and quarters, with the number of horses the service authorizes him to keep at the expense of the Government; and the sum total, when ascertained, may be put down with all the emphasis that may belong to official statistics. Nay, let that journal go over again, as it has done more than once, the whole course of Gen. Taylor—not to speak of his bravery, not to applaud his victories, not to express a patriotic pride in a glory so national as his, but to peer into the pay accounts of forty years, with miserable calculations of forage and rations, to show by an aggregate most imposing to a mercenary soul the compensation that Gen. Taylor has received from the Treasury since his commission as a Lieutenant was signed by Mr. Jefferson. Yes; let it point to the blood shed at Fort Harrison, and in the swamps of Florida, and on the banks of the Rio Grande, and at Monterey and Buena Vista, and tell the American people the value of it all in dollars and cents. And let it not publish, let it particularly omit to publish, the letter of Adjutant Gen. Jones to Mr. Senator Johnson, declaring that in no case since Gen. Taylor became an officer of the army has he received one penny in the way of extra allowance, or beyond the regular rates of the service for officers of his grade.

From its lucubrations in pigeon holes, the official paper is likely to be aroused into a dim-eyed perception of some startling facts. It may discover that it has made a woful mistake in its denunciations of a man who is too strongly in the heart of the people to be reached by its attacks; and that, in spite of its suppression of facts which its own invectives have called forth, the people know enough of Gen. Taylor to confide in him, and to place the great trust of the Presidency in his hands.

Baltimore American.

TAYLOR AND JEFFERSON.

Gen. Taylor has been maligned and traduced and misrepresented without stint or measure, by the Cassites, because his expressed opinions in regard to the Presidential Veto. Whilst they are labouring in distorting the language of Gen. Taylor and perverting his sentiments, they will turn around and gravely quote from Jefferson, and cordially approve of the course of that great man, when they must have known that the views of Jefferson and Taylor upon the Executive Veto were almost precisely the same. We propose to prove this by quoting the language of both. Mr. Jefferson says:

"It must be added however, that unless the President's mind on a view of every thing which is urged for and against the bill, is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the constitution—if the *pro* and *con* hang so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. *It is chiefly for cases where they are* CLEARLY MISLED by error, ambition, or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President."

Gen. Taylor expresses the same idea in his first Allison letter, except that his language is somewhat more respectful to Congress. "The power," he says, "given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of *clear violation* of the Constitution or manifest *haste* and *want of consideration by Congress*." These are the opinions of Jefferson and Taylor on the Veto. The sentiment is the same though clothed in different language.—Jefferson thinks the Veto should *not be* exercised unless Congress was "clearly misled by error, ambition or interest." Taylor thinks it ought not to be exercised except in 'clear violation of the Constitution or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." And yet there is not a day but what the Cassites declare that Gen. Taylor is prejudged to veto any bill passed by Congress. The people have trusted Jefferson and they are not afraid to trust old Zack.

Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.

A Capital Illustration.—The following capital illustration of Mr. Van Buren's sudden love of freedom is from a speech of Mr. Brady:

"Mr. Brady, as an illustration of Mr Van Buren's late-in-the-day enthusiasm for Free Soil, told a capital story of an Indian squaw, who enlisted the sympathies of a traveller by her wailings for a child, which, as it subsequently appeared had died twenty years before. On being reproached with deceit, the old squaw said that she knew that her papoose had been lying in the grave twenty years, but (with a fresh burst of grief) she couldn't stand it any longer."

The Democrat wishes to know if we cannot prove Gen. Cass to be in favor of famine as well as war. We rather guess we can. A man that eats ten rations a day, must be decidedly in favor of a famine among his neighbors.—*Pruitsa.*

☞HOLD the ABOLITIONIST:

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be effected justly and peaceably, and easily for both parties."—*Gen. Cass's Pamphlet on the Right of Search*

"*Resolved*, That hostility to the extension of human slavery is now, and ever has been one of the principles of the Democratic creed, and that to abandon it at the present time would be a crime against the free principles upon which our institutions are based."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Convention of Michigan*

"*Resolved*, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not *by law* exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Legislature of Michigan which nominated Cass for President.*

FROM THE OLD DOMINION.

Waynesboro', Augusta Co., Va.,
March 19, 1847.

Dr. Fowle: During the past year, my daughter was sick with a fever about two or three months; this left her in a low and feeble state. She then was attacked with a most violent and severe cough, raised daily large quantities of very bad corrupted matter, accompanied with considerable blood.—She was afflicted with great pain in the side and breast,—this continued for several months, until she was reduced almost to a skeleton. During this time she was under the care of good and skilful physicians, who did their best, but did not remove the symptoms which appeared to be *fatal Consumption*, and which threatened every day to carry her off. At last, a friend who had been afflicted with a very bad cough for several years, told *me he was effectually cured* with Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and recommended my daughter to try it. She did so, and when she had taken a single bottle, she began to improve. I then told her physician that my daughter was using Wistar's Balsam. He replied very well. *I think it a good preparation*—keep on, it will not hurt her,—she continued to use it until she was restored to good health. I believe *it saved my daughter's life*, and do not hesitate to recommend others who are afflicted as my daughter was, to try it.

RICHARD TERREL.

N. B. Let those who have any doubts about the *merits of this popular medicine*, go to their own neighbors for proof of its efficacy.

Beware of the Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

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* Many of the officers of this Regiment have gained glorious reputations in Mexico, but these were have the most distinguished of its reserves are the truest to conjess that an outrage was committed against the old Army in their appointment.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER.
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8. RAWLEY GALLOWAY.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

Election on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1848.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.—Our friends in the adjoining Counties will be furnished with a supply of Taylor and Fillmore Electoral Tickets, on application at this office, without charge. It is important that every County and Precinct should be supplied, as the labor of writing Tickets would be very great.

We will be much obliged if our friends in all the part of North Carolina will forward to us, at the earliest possible moment, *correct* returns of the votes in their respective counties at the ensuing election.

We have made arrangements to receive telegraphic reports from other States, and expect to issue slips, perhaps two or three times a week until the result is ascertained. A single copy of these we will send to each Post Office which we can probably supply in that way in advance of other sources of information.

THE ELECTIONS.

The past week has been one of alternate hope and fear in regard to the two great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The following latest accounts we have would seem to settle all doubts in favor of the Whigs:—

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21, 1848.

From Harrisburg direct—official returns all in but McKean county—Johnson's majority will not vary 10 from 300.

Ohio reported for Ford, 200 majority.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21, 1848.

The Washington Union acknowledges that Ford is elected in Ohio by a small majority. And this is confirmed by the National Intelligencer.

POSTSCRIPT.—TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The following satisfactory Telegraphic Despatch is this moment at hand:—

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23, 1848.

The Editor of the Ohio State Journal sends despatch stating that Ford is undoubtedly elected. Majority from 3 to 500. The Whigs celebrated their triumph with bonfires.

The Locofocos attempt to explain their defeat in Pennsylvania by asserting, that the free soil abolition party united with the Whigs. A single fact, in a single district, will show the falsehood of this. Wilmot, the Locofoco author of the Proviso against slavery, and the leader of the party in the State, was a candidate for re-election to Congress. His majority is 3,400 votes. Now if the Wilmot Proviso men had united with the Whigs, the Whig candidate for Governor ought of course to have received at least as large a majority in that district. But what is the fact? Why, Johnson, the Whig candidate, was actually beaten in that district 2,143 votes! If the free soil men had united with the Whigs it would have made a difference in favor of the Whig candidate for Governor, in the single district, of 5,543 votes.

For Congress in Ohio we have lost 2 and gained 1. 11 Locos to 10 Whigs are elected. This is not so bad as at first reported.

FLORIDA.—The result in this State is told in the following extract from the Tallahassee Floridian, the Locofoco organ in that State:—

"Our State elections, so far as heard from, have resulted disastrously to the democrats. The Legislature, Governor, and Congressman are all lost; at least present probabilities leave but little hope of such a different result. Well, so be it. We have struggled hard for a victory, but as our opponents have snatched it from us, we must abide the loss as best we may."

The Whigs gain three Senators in Congress by the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Florida.

GEORGIA.—The Official Vote is at last published, of all the counties except Appling. The Locofoco majority is 243. Appling county last year gave 24 majority for the Locofocos, and is reported to have given 8 or 18 this year. Last year the Locofoco majority in the State was 1289. The Whigs gain now is therefore upwards of 1000. The Whigs of Georgia assure us, that on the 7th of November they will not only overcome the present majority of 250, but will give Taylor and Fillmore a majority of 200.

The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives to Congress from South Carolina:—Gen. D. Wallace, Col. J. L. Orr, Joseph A. Woodward, Gen. John McQueen, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes, W. F. Colcock.

ANOTHER VACANCY.—The Star states that E. C. McIntosh, a Commoner from Iredell, has resigned his seat, in consequence of some objection to his election. He is again a candidate, without opposition. The election to take place on the 7th of November.

TESTIMONY OF A N. C. VOLUNTEER.—The Warrenton Reporter publishes a letter from N. M. Peebles, one of the Volunteers from this State in Mexico, contradicting a report that he was opposed to Gen. Taylor. He declares his determination to vote for Gen. Taylor, and adds, that he believes Gen. Taylor is "the decided choice of two thirds of the returned volunteers."

EXECUTION OF BARFIELD.—We learn from the Smithfield Telegraph that John Barfield was executed at that place on Friday last, (for the murder of Alfred Flowers,) in presence of about 3000 people. He had been baptised and received the communion, and stated that he had no recollection of having killed Flowers, against whom he had no malice. (The evidence showed that he was drunk at the time.)

LIBEL ON THE WHIGS.—We have no time to expose the Carolinian's attack on Mr. Haughton's speech, but the following extract may serve to show its character:—

"The whig presses and whig orators, who have always, in the Revolutionary war—in the war of 1812, and in the Mexican war, traduced and slandered their own government, and afforded 'aid and comfort' to the enemy, and subjected republican institutions to the 'ridicule' of the monarchists of the old as well as of the new world; (for there are hundreds of monarchists at this day in the ranks of the Whig party."

This libel on the Whigs of the Revolution is not a whit more false or foul than that on the Whigs of the present day.

TAYLOR CLUB.

THE next meeting of the Club will be held at the Town Hall, on to-morrow Evening, the 25th.

Oct. 24.

THE MASS MEETING AT LITTLE'S MILLS.

We had the great pleasure of attending this meeting on Thursday and Friday last, and found some two or three thousand good Whigs, including a considerable number of Ladies, on the ground. They were there from Richmond, Robeson, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Moore, Davidson, Randolph, Cabarrus, Cumberland, and perhaps other counties. Near the Stand prepared for the occasion, had been erected a Flag Staff, about 75 feet high, bearing a Banner with this inscription, "GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

At about 10 o'clock the several counties mustered in their strength, each under its own Marshal, and the whole procession under the direction of Chief Marshal, Jas. D. Pemberton, Esq. Three of the Delegations, (those of Richmond, Stanly, and Montgomery,) had handsome Banners. The Montgomery Banner had the names of our Candidates inscribed on it, with this reference to Gen. Taylor: "He serves his country, but takes no extra pay." The Stanly Banner had the names of the candidates on one side, and on the other these words, "Stanly: Always right, and always ready: —**746** to **26**:" And still they come." After marching to the Stand, to the music of a fine Brass Band from Wadesborough, and other martial music, Col. Steele proposed, on the part of the Committee of Arrangements, the following Officers, whose nomination was unanimously ratified by the meeting, viz:

Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, of Montgomery, President.

EDMUND F. LILLY, of Stanly,	
ALEX'K LITTLE, of Anson,	
ANGUS R. KELLY, of Moore,	V. Presidents
Col. JOHN A. ROWLAND, of Robeson,	
Thos. PEMBERTON, of Montgomery,	
Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond,	
Col. JNO. W. COVINGTON, of Richmond,	
CALVIN W. WOOLEY, of Montgomery,	Sec'ys.
Maj. CALVIN MYERS, of Anson,	

The President having taken the Chair, announced that the meeting would be addressed by the Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, the Representative in Congress from that District.

Col. Barringer accordingly rose, and for an hour and a half spoke most eloquently and ably on the prominent topics of the day,—The Wilmot Proviso, the Veto Power, the characters of Gens. Taylor and Cass, and Mr. Fillmore, the horrors of war, and the dangers of constant collisions with other countries from the election of such a man as Cass, who was the very embodiment of the war feeling, who had ever fomented national quarrels. In the case of Oregon, of Mexico, of Yucatan, his voice had been always for war. In the course of three short years only, if his advice had been followed, we should have been plunged in three wars. And we have no assurance, if he should be our President, that we shall be at peace for the next four years.

Mr Barringer delineated, in a masterly manner, the horrors of war, its sacrifices of life and of treasure. He scouted the idea, attempted to be imposed upon the people, that the Mexican War debt was only 60 millions of dollars. He was sure that it would not be less than 150 millions, when to that debt is added, as should be added, the various contracts yet to be settled, the land warrants to be issued, the Pensions to be paid. And in support of this opinion, he referred to the fact, that the country was even now paying, year after year, pensions to the soldiers engaged in the last war and in the Revolutionary war; and claims growing out of those wars, were still passed and paid at every session of Congress. So it will be with this Mexican War. For many years to come will the country be paying such pensions and claims arising from the war. And all these are as much the debt created by the Mexican war as the funded debt now due by the Treasury.

He passed a high encomium on the character of Gen. Taylor, and as to Gen. Cass he truly characterized him as a soldier without laurels and a statesman without measures. He defended Mr. Fillmore, with perfect success, from the charge of abolitionism preferred against him by the Locofocos, and pronounced him as sound as any Northern man on this subject. We took no notes of Col. Barringer's speech, and do not pretend to report him with any accuracy or fulness.

At the close of Col. Barringer's speech, the meeting adjourned for an hour, to the bountiful tables spread by the liberality of that hospitable neighborhood. Ample justice was done to the substantial provisions by the immense crowd.

At the sound of music from the Wadesborough Band, (which performed National Airs in a very handsome style in the intervals between the various speeches,) the people again assembled at the Stand, when the President introduced the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, one of our Senators in Congress.

Mr. Badger said it was one of the happy days of his life to stand upon the sod of Richmond, in the neighborhood of those other noble Whig Counties, Montgomery and Anson, and of that never-to-be-forgotten County of Stanly, with her 746 Whig votes to 26. To be surrounded by the Whigs of those counties, and by so many of the bright eyes of their patriotic ladies, was indeed to be happy.

He appeared before them as one of the Senators of North Carolina. He was proud of that high distinction, which he had not sought by any base compliances, and in discharge of whose duties he had been governed by no considerations but those of the good of the country. He now stood here to render an account of his conduct. His course had been denounced and misrepresented by those who understood not the subject, and took no pains to inform themselves in regard to it. Denounced for mere party purposes. He declared, in no idle spirit of self-confidence, his determination to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of denial, mistake, or doubt, the perfect correctness of his course on the falsely called Compromise Bill, which had been called in question. He had spoken and voted against that bill, and had printed and circulated over the whole State, his reasons for that vote—reasons which had never been refuted, or attempted to be answered, in the Senate or out of it, and had never been understood or even read, by many of those who denounced the vote. He avowed now and always, that he had voted against that bill, and that were it to come up again he would vote against it again and again, a thousand times. The bill was a sacrifice of every interest and feeling of the South.

The country had acquired California and New Mexico—not by his vote, but against all the opposition he could make. He himself, foreseeing the evils of this question which the acquisition would entail on the country, had moved to strike out from the treaty the provision ceding these territories to the United States, and if two more votes could have been had besides those who sustained his motion, it would have been carried. We had no need of this territory. We had already a widely extended country. But above all, he was opposed to the acquisition because it would inevitably bring up this great question to divide and distract the country.

The Select Committee appointed by the Senate had been unable to agree upon any Compromise. They finally concluded to report this bill, which the Chairman admitted was no Compromise. It left the Supreme Court to decide this question, whether slavery was any where established by force of the Constitution. That question was *certain* to be decided against us. It had already been so decided by the judicial and political tribunals. If the Constitution, of itself and by itself, establishes slavery, Congress can pass no law prohibiting it in any territory; for Congress can pass no law in conflict with the Constitution. If Congress can pass a law introducing or prohibiting it, then the Constitution does not introduce or prohibit it. What the Constitution allows, Congress cannot disallow, and what the Constitution forbids, Congress cannot allow. This being so, if Congress has power to exclude slavery from one acre, it has power to exclude it from the whole, and if not from the whole, not from one acre. The power has been exercised by Congress from the very foundation of the government. One of the first acts passed after the Constitution was formed, was the act adopting the Ordinance of 1787, which forever prohibited slavery from all the territory north and west of Ohio. Again in 1820 the Missouri Compromise bill excluded slavery from all the territory north of 36° 30'. That bill,—to admit Missouri into the Union as a State—originated in the House of Representatives, and it applied the Wilmot Proviso to Missouri as well as to the Northwest territory. The Senate struck it out, and provided that Missouri should not be restricted at all, but that all north of 36° 30' should be. This amendment was agreed to by the Senate without even a division. Were there no Southern men in the Senate at that day to stand up for the rights of the South? Where was Pinckney, and our own Macon? Why did not they vote against this assumption of power, as it is now called? Could not they understand and appreciate the rights of the South? But the great men of that day in the Senate had no doubt on the subject, and so it passed without even a division. The House agreed to the amendment. 72 Southern members voted on the question, of whom 35 voted for and 37 against it. Among these 35 Southern members who then voted forever to forbid the extension of slavery in all territory north of 36° 30', may be found the great names of Lowndes of S. C. and Crawford of Geo. Of the 11 members from N. C. 6 voted for it, among them Charles Fisher of Salisbury.

But every Southern man in Congress who voted against this so-called Compromise bill, had, at the late session of Congress admitted, by his vote, the right of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories. Thus: The House passed the Oregon Territorial bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. In the Senate it was stricken out and the Missouri Compromise inserted; and every one of those Southern men voted for that Compromise, which was an exercise of that very power which elsewhere they denied to Congress. He had called their attention to this glaring difference between their votes and their speeches, and asked them in vain what excuse or apology they could render for it. For himself he had hailed this Missouri Compromise as a real Compromise, in which each party gave up something and each retained something; and as such he had voted for it. The House rejected the Senate's amendment fixing the Missouri Compromise, and reinserted the Wilmot Proviso. *The Senate receded*—not by his (Mr. Badger's) vote. He would never have receded. Southern Democrats, Benton and Houston, deserted us, and so the bill passed with the Wilmot Proviso in it, forever forbidding slavery in the Oregon territory.

Well, the bill was sent to the President. He is a Democrat, and a Southern man, sworn to support the Constitution, and bound by his oath and his pledges to his party, to veto the bill if it was unconstitutional—if Congress had no right to forbid slavery in any territory of the U. S. But the President signed it, and in his reasons in explanation he did not pretend to assert that it was unconstitutional. By signing that bill the President admitted the correctness of his Mr. Badger's position, that Congress has the right to legislate for the admission or exclusion of slavery in the territory of the U. S.—the same admission which has been made from the very foundation of the government, and only now denied in their speeches by those who affirm it by their votes.

Mr. Badger then went on to show, that by the Compromise bill which he voted against, it would have been utterly impossible for a Southern man to hold his slave if he carried him to New Mexico or California; that slavery was expressly forbidden there, and this bill expressly forbad the passage of any law to restore it. There being no law of Congress, and no law of the territory, to regulate it, a slave carried there would be instantly free. Such would have been the inevitable effect of this Compromise bill which he gloried in having voted against.

To this clear and convincing argument succeeded what we considered, and heard on all hands pronounced to be, the most thrilling burst of eloquence we had ever listened to, in regard to the foul charge of the Locofocos that he and other Southern men, in voting against the Compromise bill had betrayed the interests of the South and of their States.

We sat down to prepare a pretty full sketch of this speech and of those which succeeded it; but we find that both time and room forbid, and we must reluctantly stop here, at the close of the first branch of Mr. Badger's speech. He proceeded to give his views at length of the characters of Generals Taylor and Cass, and Mr. Fillmore, as developed by their language and actions.

At the close of this speech the meeting adjourned till 10 a. m. the next day; and many of the vast crowd dispersed to their homes, or to the dwellings of the hospitable people in the neighborhood. Several hundred, however, remained on the ground, in the tents, carriages and wagons, which they had taken with them. And in the course of the evening they called successively to the Stand, Col. JOHN A. ROWLAND of Robeson, JAS BANKS, Esq. of Fayetteville, Col. JOHN W. CAMERON, of Wadesborough, Col. WALTER L. STEELE of Richmond, and WALTER A. HUSKE, Esq. of Fayetteville. We were not present during the evening, but learn that the meeting was both instructed and amused by the able and witty speeches delivered by the above gentlemen.

On Friday morning, Col. JOHN WINSLOW of Fayetteville was announced from the Chair as the first speaker, and for about an hour and a half he kept his audience either closely interested in his array of facts, and arguments deduced therefrom, or highly amused with the anecdotes with which he so happily illustrated his arguments. It was one of the best speeches of the occasion. Indeed we never heard anything more admirably done than his account of Cass's trip at the public expense, and whilst receiving a salary of $750 a month, to visit the curiosities of the Old World, in a National vessel, sent to take him and his family on this pleasure trip, so that he might, in the language of Com. Elliott, avoid coming in contact with "the herd of tourists from the common orders of polite society."

At the close of Mr. Winslow's speech, Mr. BADGER was again called for, and again for upwards of an hour delighted the meeting. A portion of this speech was a most polished specimen of irony, but the close was a stirring appeal to *go to the polls and vote for Taylor*, rain or shine, under all circumstances. [And the people of the State will do that thing.] He expressed his undoubting conviction of the success of our cause, and stated the grounds on which that conviction was founded.

The meeting being about to adjourn, the President, Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, in a few most happy remarks, assured the meeting, that he knew Mr. Fillmore well. He was in Congress during the whole service of Mr. Fillmore, and not only by his votes in the House, but of his personal knowledge, *he knew him to be entirely free from any taint of abolitionism*, and altogether as sound on that subject as any Northern man within his knowledge.

Such an assurance, from a man who is the very soul of truth, whose character is above suspicion wherever he is known, among Whigs or Democrats, would have dispelled every doubt, if any existed in the mind of any man in that large assemblage.

We have thus feebly attempted to give an account of a meeting which to us was a source of unmingled satisfaction, and with which every body appeared to be highly gratified. May we see its good fruits on this day fortnight!

THE N. C. REGIMENT.—The Locofoco papers are misrepresenting a letter from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Wool, dated Monterey, Aug. 19, 1847, (four days after the mutiny in our regiment,) in which he says, he is deeply mortified to hear, *from Gen. Wool*, of the "unsoldierlike and insubordinate state of feeling which exists in the Mississippi and N. C. Regiments," and that "the unwarrantable attack made on Colonel Paine, for no other cause but that of doing his duty with zeal, and in a soldierly manner, and compelling those under him to do so, is the most disgraceful and cowardly occurrence which has taken place since the commencement of the present war;" and *concurs with what Gen. Wool writes to him*, that, *"in this state of things*, the only troops you (Gen. Wool) could rely on, in the event of meeting the enemy, would be the Virginia regiment, your artillery, &c."

These Locofoco papers are endeavoring to pervert this letter into an imputation on the whole N. C. regiment,—those who did their duty as well as those who did not,—just as Pender *certified* that the General said to him, that the whole of the privates in the regiment ought to be shot, &c. whilst he *swore* that the General only said that those concerned in the mutiny ought to be shot. Now there is not a word in that letter from Gen. Taylor which any man ought to object to. Does any body attempt to justify the mutiny or the attack on Col. Paine? Does any body pretend that they were soldier-like or subordinate? Does any body pretend that they were otherwise than disgraceful and cowardly? Does any one imagine that regiments which were in a state of actual mutiny against their officers could be depended on in battle? Certainly not. But what had Gen. Taylor to do with it? He was at Monterey and our regiment at Saltillo. All that he knew about it, was what Gen. Wool wrote to him from Saltillo. Gen. Wool is to blame, if there be blame, and not Gen. Taylor.

LIEUT. JO. S. PENDER.

In our last we alluded to a letter of this worthy, who *certifies* one way and *swears* another, which we proposed to publish. Here it is:—

BUENA VISTA, June 24, 1847.

SIR: The late requisition on our State for volunteers, my native county, Edgecombe, turned out two companies; at that time our State laws provided that the selection of field officers should be made by the regiment, but after the regiment had been completed our whig legislature took the selection from an entire democratic regiment, and gave the right of an appointment to a whig governor, and that whig governor, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the regiment, appointed Colonel R. T. Paine, who not only voted for, but supported with his utmost ability, that abominable preamble to the resolution giving to our regiment twenty thousand dollars, "that the *existing war* with *Mexico* was brought about by the Executive, that it was unjust," &c.

There being considerable discontent and much danger of an entire breaking up two companies having severely distanced, on account of the appointment, and rather than my State should incur censure in not furnishing her quota of men, I was resolved to serve my country even under a leader who had publicly confessed that he believed the cause he was engaged in to be unjust, but subsequent events render my situation more annoying.

Captain Wilson having accepted the appointment of colonel of the 12th Infantry tendered him, left me in command of A company, the second lieutenant of which has been sick for two months or more; the second lieutenant is adjutant, and about a fortnight ago the second lieutenant resigned. Thus I am the only commissioned officer doing duty in the company, and have performed all the duties appertaining to the commissioned officers of the company for nearly three months, during which time I have requested of our colonel that there might be an election in my company, and in reply have not been treated with that respect I am entitled to as on other occasions.

In this situation, my company without officers and all solicitations for an election of non avail, I am under the circumstances compelled to tender, and most respectfully solicit, the acceptance of my resignation.

I have been compelled thus to encroach upon your valuable time, having sent my resignation to the colonel, with the request that he would hand it to Gen. Taylor, which he refused to do, sending it back with an answer inscribed thereon that he believed I was *more anxious to quit the service* than to *perform my duty*, thereby adding insult to injury. I am not desirous of quitting the service, having received a penchant for military life at West Point, but under the circumstances I could not do otherwise than to request the acceptance of my resignation, and am in hopes that my motives in so doing may be properly appreciated.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. PENDER,
1st Lieutenant, A company,
North Carolina Volunteers.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK.

How could the President resist an appeal from a man from Edgecombe, that county that votes so many hundreds for the party? How was the President to know that it was *not true* that the State laws provided that the selection of field officers should be made by the regiment; or that it was *grossly false* that ours was "an entire democratic regiment"? How furious Mr. Polk must have been with Col. Paine for voting for "that abominable preamble," and how kind to Pender who denounced it, and in doing so quoted it falsely, and scarcely told a word of truth! This letter is the secret of Singletary and Pender's restoration to their offices, and the order of a Court of Inquiry, to try Col. Paine.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Gov. Graham, as President *ex officio* of the Literary Board, has given notice that the nett income of the Literary Fund, for the year ending Sept 1, 1848, has been ordered to be distributed among the several counties for the support of Common Schools. The total amount to be distributed is $89,543 14. The following counties are entitled to the amounts named, viz:

	Spring 1848.	Fall 1848.	Total.
Anson,*	$694 00	$1176 49	$1770 49
Bladen,	305 25	604 54	909 79
Brunswick,	203 25	401 24	604 49
Cabarrus,	384 75	761 17	1145 92
Chatham,	641 25	1281 73	1922 98
Columbus,	161 25	318 25	479 50
Cumberland,	600 50	1191 75	1791 25
Davidson,	622 50	1233 97	1856 47
Davie,	312 00	619 07	931 78
Duplin,	426 75	845 43	1272 18
Guilford,	830 25	1665 02	2495 27
Johnston,	421 50	835 81	1257 31
Montgomery,	232 50	460 99	893 49
Moore,	339 00	671 92	1010 92
New Hanover,	493 50	977 00	1470 50
Orange,	980 75	1958 55	2939 30
Randolph,	564 75	1118 02	1682 77
Richmond,	330 00	668 01	998 01
Robeson,	422 25	836 81	1259 06
Rowan,	493 50	987 00	1480 50
Sampson,	476 25	942 95	1429 20
Stanly,	216 00	446 65	662 65
Stokes,	696 00	1379 25	2075 25
Surry,	658 50	1304 34	1962 54
Wayne,	432 00	855 33	1287 33

*Union enumerated with Anson.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia brought Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. and the Niagara to the 7th inst.

The Queen of England had returned from her excursion to Scotland. Ireland was tranquil. Smith O'Brien's trial was progressing. The London Chartists have been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Louis Napoleon had taken his seat in the French Assembly. A scene of unparalleled confusion occurred in the Assembly on the occasion of a speech of a member railing against the Republican "braggarts." Violence was prevented by the President adjourning the session. A conspiracy to take the life of Gen. Cavaignac had been detected. Great precautions were used to prevent an outbreak.

The Assembly has decided, by a large majority, to have but one Legislative Chamber.

We have the usual accounts of insurrectionary movements in Italy, Germany, Prussia, Austria, and Spain.

Cotton was dull, with small sales, and a decline of ¼d on the better qualities. The prices were lower than ever before known, and are stated as follows: Fair upland Mobile, 4d; Orleans 4¾; middling Orleans 3¾.

No change in Corn and Flour.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.—A week or two ago, as our readers will recollect, we copied an article from the Union, in which it was positively affirmed that the 50 or 60,000 Free Soil men in Ohio would never vote for Taylor. In the Union of Tuesday last we find an "Address of the Central National Democratic Republican Committee to the Democracy of the U. S.", in which occurs the following passage in relation to the recent elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania:—

"But can all the factions that voted for the whig candidates in those States be depended upon for Gen Taylor? If there is any honesty in human nature, they cannot be. In the first place, the abolitionists cannot vote for Gen. Taylor. The abstraction of the vote of that party from the whig candidate will reduce his vote at least 8,000 in Ohio, and 4,000 in Pennsylvania. The abstraction also of the pretended "free-soil" men will take from him many thousands more in both States. Neither abolitionists nor Van Buren men can vote for the whig nominee, without proving themselves to be utterly corrupt and unprincipled."

We earnestly beg the attention of Southern men to these admissions by the highest authority of the party. Whilst the presses and orators of the party in the South are falsely asserting that both Taylor and Fillmore are Free Soil men, Wilmot Proviso men, and abolitionists, these chief organs of the party, at Washington, urge, in the strongest language, that the free soil men and abolitionists cannot support our ticket "without proving themselves to be utterly corrupt and unprincipled." If this be so, as we do not doubt it is, should not Southern men support those who are so distasteful to the abolitionists? No more emphatic exhibition of the deceit attempted by the Southern Locofocos could be made. They *know*, every one of them, that Taylor and Fillmore are sound on this question, but they dishonestly attempt to cheat the people into a belief of the contrary.

The entire address is a kind of "whistling to keep the courage up," of the party, under their late defeats. It talks of the recent Locofoco "*triumph*" in North Carolina and Georgia! Odd sort of triumphs these for Locofocoism! And it asserts, several times, that the writers "see nothing in the present state of the campaign, to lead them to doubt, for a moment, the final success of the democratic party in November." Apparently afraid that this would not be believed, and probably not believing it themselves, they repeat it over and over again.

The party is thoroughly alarmed, and we would urge the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, once more into the charge and a glorious victory will be ours on the 7th of November.

In addition to the above, the Union makes a strong appeal to the Hunkers and Free Soil parties of New York to unite—it does not say in whose favor, but leaves it uncertain whether the proposed union is to be on Cass or Van Buren. If on the latter, they might possibly throw the election into the House of Representatives. Any thing to defeat Taylor.

OUTRAGEOUS PROSCRIPTION.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, a Locofoco paper, mentions a removal from office of three Clerks in the Patent Office, which exceeds in corruption any thing that we have known in the system of Proscription. It is nothing less than the removal of these Clerks for daring to testify to the truth before a Committee of Congress!

The circumstances, as related in this Locofoco paper, are, that during the late session of Congress, Dr. Clinton, one of the Examiners in the Patent Office, preferred a long list of charges against Mr. Burke, the Superintendent of the Patent Office, (who is much better known as a Cass Executive Committee man, and most indefatigable writer of Editorials for the Union, for which his salary of $3000 a year out of the Public Treasury amply pays him of course.) These charges were deemed of so much consequence that a special committee of the House was appointed to examine into them; and among other witnesses who testified under oath were the three Clerks, Roune, Fitzgerald, and ———. They testified unfavorably to the Commissioner, Burke, and have been dismissed for their presumption! As the Post's correspondent remarks, "This is a warning to men in office who are called upon to testify before the House of Representatives, to be very careful that they do not give such evidence as shall be displeasing to those who hold their bread and butter under lock and key."

The people will see, that if such things as the above are permitted, it will be utterly impossible ever to stay the tide of corruption which is sweeping every thing before it at Washington. If men are not allowed to tell the truth when sworn as witnesses, soon we shall have nobody in office who will be willing to tell the truth. The only remedy is, to hurl out Burke, and his master, who allows such outrages to be perpetrated.

More Changes for Taylor.—We understand, says the Miners' Journal, (Penn.) that the recent Locofoco candidate for Prothonotary, the Clerk of the County Commissioners, the Postmasters at Schuylkill Haven and Orwigsburg, with several other prominent men in the Locofoco ranks, have come out openly for Gen. Taylor.

More Bolting.—The late Secretary of the Cass Club, at Pottsville, (Pa.) has renounced the cause and come out for Taylor and Fillmore.

Deserting in Michigan.—The Philadelphia American says—"Almost every mail brings us encouraging intelligence from the State in which the Locofoco candidate resides. There is a large growing defection among the masses of the "Democracy" in Michigan, who know Gen. Cass to have been a black cockade Federalist, to be an aristocrat in all his political practice, and to have put on the cloak which he now wears, only as an expedient of the hour, to be cast aside whenever it has served the end for which it was assumed. A meeting was held on the 29th September, at Springville, which was addressed by Hon. John Norvell, formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator, and other distinguished personages, who have recanted Locofocoism, with all its destructive doctrines. An interesting incident occurred in the course of the proceedings, which we will relate in the language of the Detroit Advertiser:

Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Detroit, being present, was loudly called for. Mr. Davidson rose and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I did not come here to make a speech; but while I am up I will say this much,—I ever have been, am now, and, as long as I live, shall be, a Democrat! I never voted a Whig ticket in my life. I know Gen. Cass well, and have known him for years, but, gentlemen, I shall not give him my vote at the coming election. If I live until the 7th day of November next, I shall vote for that true-hearted genuine Republican, Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor—the man who, while in the service of his country, "asks (of his government) no favor, and shrinks from no responsibility."

There are tens of thousands of honest Democrats scattered throughout the country, who think and will act like Mr. Davidson. Cheated by a hollow name, which all experience has demonstrated to mean the very reverse of what it professes to be, they are now determined to abandon the shadow, and adopt the substance of Democracy, by voting for that "true hearted, genuine republican, Zachary Taylor."

INFAMOUS.—The famous Democratic Committee of Washington are circulating the slander first propagated by the Union, that Gen. Taylor received $74,000 as extra pay. Our readers know that this is all the regular pay of Old Zac, and that he has never received one cent of extras.

Why do not these honest gentlemen of the Democratic Committee publish Gen. Roger Jones's letter, which shows that the items which they charge against General Taylor, were not extras but regular pay? Why does not the Union publish it.—*Richmond Whig.*

MARION C. H., S. C., Oct. 12, 1848.

MR. EDITOR: I send you the result of the general Elections in this District, which you will please publish:

Congress.

Gen. John McQueen,	Conservative,	825
Col. A. D. Sims,	Cass,	759

Gen. McQueen was anti-Taylor, anti Cass, which accounts for his small majority.

For Senator.

Capt. Benjamin Gause,	Taylor,	841
Dr. R. Hartlee,	"	704

For Representatives.

Gen. Wm. Evans,	Taylor,	1108
Maj. James Haselden,	"	1041
Col. J. R. Bethea,	"	881
George J. Myers,	"	648
Col. N. Philips,	"	558
Maj. C. W. Miller,	Cass,	327

The three first are elected.

In the District there were polled 1679 votes.—By this you will perceive that this District is almost unanimous for Taylor, and if the Electoral vote for President and Vice President was given to the people, the whole State would undoubtedly go for Old Zach—as they fully recognize his platform: "*Honesty, Capability, and one who never will surrender the principles of our glorious Constitution.*"

Horry District has an entire Taylor delegation. Also, Georgetown has an entire Taylor Delegation, except one Representative.

Postscript.

No mail North of Raleigh this morning.

Our papers from the Western part of the State have many notices of Whig meetings held, or to be held. The Whigs of the State will be thoroughly aroused.

"BEWARE OF THE IMPOSTOR."—Under this head the Charlotte Journal cautions the public against the issues of Paymaster Gaston H. Wilder and his Clerk, Capt. Buck, who, under pretence of paying off volunteers are scouring the Western part of the State, circulating the vilest slanders of Gen. Taylor.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. WM. K. BLAKE, to Miss ELLA L. HAWLEY, eldest daughter of the late Wm. L. Hawley, Esq., all of this town.

In Wilmington, Delaware, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D. of Philadelphia, Miss KATE, daughter of Dr. P. Chamberlain, of Wilmington, and the Rev. JAS. H. MCNEILL, of this place.

DIED,

At his residence in Moore county, on the 9th inst., Col. WILLIAM HANCOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

In Providence, Rhode Island, on the 16th inst., Lieut. CHARLES MANLY, late of the U. S. Army, and son of Hon. Charles Manly, Governor elect of this State. He entered the public service as a volunteer in the N. C. Regiment, and after marching to Mexico, was appointed by the President a 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, attached to the 12th Regiment.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct 24.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 5¼	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	35½ a 40	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, brn,	6 a 9
Candles, F. E.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¼	Salt, sack,	2 00 a 2 25
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00.		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton dull and declining; principal sales 5 to 5¼. Flour dull at 4 to 4¼. Bacon 5½ to 6½. Corn 37½ to 40. Flaxseed 85 to $1.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No change in Bacon; good supply on hand. Corn 45 to 55, no change. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Hay 60 cts. Lard scarce at 11 to 11½. Lime 50, market glutted. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Turpentine, 2 65 to 2 80 for Soft; 1 50 for Hard.—very little arriving. Spirits 31. Rosin 72½. Tar scarce at 1 55. Mill Timber without change; Shipping $6 to $10 per M.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5¼ principal sales 5 to 5¼. Sales of the week about 400 bales. Bacon 7½ to 8. No change in other articles. River too low for boats to run.

At New York, Cotton 5½ to 7, dull, at a decline of ¼ since the Britannia arrived. Flour much depressed at 5 31 to 5 56. Wheat 1 06 to 1 25. Corn 65 to 74. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42. Tar 2 12.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 6¼, a decline of ½. Corn 50 to 60. Flour 5 25 to 6. Bacon 5 to 5½.

Total receipts of Cotton 186,950 bales, against 100,272 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16—Bo

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

BARTON, MORRIS & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,

BALTIMORE,

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLONNEA ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 11, 1848. 34-3m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three Stories high, 120 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Dorrance street. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and sufficiently numerous to accommodate any applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now open for rent, or it will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

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30 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
10 " Mullets, No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
Lemon Syrup White Lead,
Fairhead Mustard in Kegs, Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Castoria, Essence de Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1-00tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make sale at Cash advances on all Consignments of Flour, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Washington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 34-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, a description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation for the last 20 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Baxter was the first President and he still wields that office, and several of its first Directors are the active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the promptness of its adjustments, and the liberality with which it has met losses by fire.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life rates, are prepared to take less on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents

Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1848. 29tf

Pedestrian Insurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Have sold Policies as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 29, 1848. 99tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart and Chronic Diseases. 224 pages, 2 engravings. Price 50 cts; bound in cloth, 63 cts; post-paid—stamps taken.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mailed to any part of the States, postage, Eastern States, $3.50; to any other, postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give weight from head to foot, and circumference of body next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, state which side. Agents wanted for sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. Fitch, Broadway, New York, postpaid.

Feb'y 25, 1848. 35Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 140 acres of land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out-houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Tar-ground and swamp for about three hands, and a Store-house attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9tf

---

150 HHDS P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 5 bls. Mess Pork,
25 " " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having each been thoroughly repaired, are now receiving Freight up and down the River with regularity. Therefore the former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry freight as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in the Company, has nothing to do with the Agencies at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers desiring their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Your Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME For sale by

H. LEETE.

Oct. 2, 1848. 35tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Cops, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for old Iron or Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

Aberdeen, 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Fever Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain no the Mercury or Arsenic, but are from vegetables. Exciting confidence in them, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 50 cts. per box.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting in part

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, high dress Black Satin do,
Fancy Silk Poplins, fancy do,
Mousseline de Laines, Printed Cassimeres,
Delaines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Lustres,
Bonnet and Sewing Silks, assorted colors,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Cambric and Cross Barred Muslins, Irish Linens,
Bed Ticking, Cotton do, Bed Cording,
Cotton Flannels, Linen and Cotton do,
Canton Flannels, for Shirting and Drawers,
Red Flannels, Linsey and Cotton do,
Negro Blankets, for Servants' Clothing,
Servants' Hats, Gent's Cassimere and Beaver do,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gent's Suspenders, Worsted, Cotton Hose, Sole Leather do, Spun Silk do,
Gent's fine and coarse Shoes,
Coarse Shoes and Gaiter Boots, for Servants,
Fine and Coarse Hats, for Boys and Men,
Fine Saddle Dutch Coatings, for Saddle Cloths and Vest Buttons, Hair Seatings, Hair Cloth,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Straw Wreaths and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satin and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brandy do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Bar, Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,

Opposite J. Huske & Son's, Green st.

Dec. 30, 1847. 23tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 324 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and out-buildings. The remaining 220 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, or see the subscriber,

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 29, 1848. 22tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all Local Pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1840, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the astonishing cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Woodall, editor of the Mississippi Gazette, Ohio:

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Miss. Gaz., Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Pitchuse and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848 34-Y

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 34-3m

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be moderated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,

24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not our Eye who would health secure,
The early fresh ablution, that seals it fast
The success of the scene, enough to keep
The body sacred from foul evil soil.
Seek to be pure, even if it did not confess
As much as it does: to heal is very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

MORE TIME!

THE SUBSCRIBER has come home again, and has brought with him lots of

Watches and Jewelry,

Which he is selling off Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! He has also on hand Pencil and Pocket Cutlery, for Watches and Jewelry, Guard and Fancy Chains, Specs for Ladies and Gents, Rings, Breast and Finger Pins, Silver Spoons, Gold Pens with and without Gold Cases, Silver and Gold Pencil Cases, Gold Lockets, Gold Seals, Keys, &c. &c. Repairing done as usual, and warranted. Those indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their accounts, as he is determined to close them. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the Store lately occupied by BEASLEY'S, North east corner of Market Square, where you can find

MILITARY GOODS,

from a Button to a Boss Down, and almost any thing you may want.

☞ Gentlemen, step in and have your Watches nicely repaired.

J. M. BEASLEY

Sept. 16, 1848 34-tw

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and Co.'s Catechism for Adults; Life of Gen. Cass; Old Bachelor; Jealous Husband; Ready to Board; Quarrels; The Daughter; The Two Widows; Historic Doubts; The Rose Bud; The Fortune Hunter; The Two Friends; The Lover's Stratagem; The Prince and the Page; The Two Sisters; Fair Penitent; Rob Roy; Waverley; Guy Mannering; Antiquary; Black Dwarf; Old Mortality; Heart of Mid Lothian; Bride of Lammermoor; Monastery; Abbot; Kenilworth; Pirate; Fortunes of Nigel; Peveril of the Peak; Quentin Durward; St. Ronan's Well; Redgauntlet; Tales of the Crusaders; Woodstock; Chronicles of the Canongate; Chronicles of the Canongate, 2d series; Tales of My Landlord, 1st series; Tales of My Landlord, 2d series; Tales of My Landlord, 3d series; Tales of My Landlord, 4th series; Life of Napoleon, 9 vols.; Waverley Novels, 25 vols.; Tales of a Grandfather, 1st series; Tales of a Grandfather, 2d series; History of Scotland, 2 vols.; Life of Scott, 2 vols.; Demonology and Witchcraft; Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft; Sketches of the Peasantry of Scotland; Miscellaneous Prose Works, 4 vols.; Poetical Works, 12 vols.; Lady of the Lake; Marmion; Vision of Don Roderick; Rokeby; Lord of the Isles; Bridal of Triermain; Harold the Dauntless; Field of Waterloo; Miscellaneous Poetical Works, 4 vols.; Lay of the Last Minstrel; Poetical Works, complete in one vol.

Just received.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the tract of land belonging to the estate of A. McKethan, which they now occupy, together with a number of hands, all of which have been employed in the Manufacture of Spirits Turpentine, and are prepared to make purchases of negroes on as low terms as any one. Persons wishing to purchase negroes will please call on the subscribers.

C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyrck's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the desponding, the low days-man, the strength-exhausted by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the exposure of a professional. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14 2-1y

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848 9tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

—ALSO—

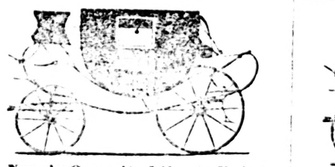
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charges. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them in before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Dutforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Trunking Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please purchasers on the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMELL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

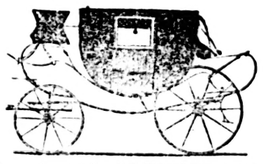
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper at $1 50 per ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tij

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, so thankful for past favors from the public, and will ask that any Goods consigned to him may directly, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Holt.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb 12. E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing said Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, ... Stern wheel Boat
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT,
The Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MRS. CROMLY,
" " BEN PERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passengers established by the Company, in connection with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several Thousand Dollars laundering, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season, with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as low as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Lotts, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,

Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 84tf

HOTCHKISS'S

Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina; 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many to do this business in different parts of the State.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and beautiful selection of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the latest styles for LADIES' DRESSES, viz: Plaid Lustres; Satin stripe ditto; Cashmeres; Satin striped Orientals; Gala Plaids; Victoria Tartan; black and fancy plaid Alpacas; embroidered Opera Evening Dresses; Muslin-de-Laines, &c &c.

A variety of Trimmings for Dresses; French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; Thread and Linen Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cape Laces; Swiss, Plaid, and Jaconet Muslins; Ladies' Cravats and Silk Points; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Also, black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Gentlemen's superior Cravats; Lamb's-wool, Silk, and Merino Shirts.

A variety of Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons.

Moie-skin and Beaver Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps.

Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock embraces every article usually called for in our line, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or to those who pay when called on. We invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Shackelford Corner, fronting Market Square.

Sept. 22, 1848. 34-2m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 25, 1848. 20tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

FAYETTEVILLE, between the Market and New Hotels.

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $200; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver and Gold and Silver Pencils; Gum Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Specs; gold and silver Buttons; silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; pocket Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Nutt Spoons, Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Ring and Purse Chains; steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 31-3m

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, and such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Scott, Seal and Cloth Caps, in all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Muleskin, Silk, Coney, Tamper, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices on the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,

South west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Tetter, Leprosy or Fearful Itch on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm of Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Swellings of Bones, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aches or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the proper extract of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is one established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contain all the medicinal value in a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon of medicine, when half a pint would contain all the medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on sufferers in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily